

## § 25.779

(b) The direction of movement of cockpit controls must meet the requirements of § 25.779. Wherever practicable, the sense of motion involved in the operation of other controls must correspond to the sense of the effect of the operation upon the airplane or upon the part operated. Controls of a variable nature using a rotary motion must move clockwise from the off position, through an increasing range, to the full on position.

(c) The controls must be located and arranged, with respect to the pilots' seats, so that there is full and unrestricted movement of each control without interference from the cockpit structure or the clothing of the minimum flight crew (established under § 25.1523) when any member of this flight crew, from 5'2" to 6'3" in height, is seated with the seat belt and shoulder harness (if provided) fastened.

(d) Identical powerplant controls for each engine must be located to prevent confusion as to the engines they control.

(e) Wing flap controls and other auxiliary lift device controls must be located on top of the pedestal, aft of the throttles, centrally or to the right of the pedestal centerline, and not less than 10 inches aft of the landing gear control.

(f) The landing gear control must be located forward of the throttles and must be operable by each pilot when seated with seat belt and shoulder harness (if provided) fastened.

(g) Control knobs must be shaped in accordance with § 25.781. In addition, the knobs must be of the same color, and this color must contrast with the color of control knobs for other purposes and the surrounding cockpit.

(h) If a flight engineer is required as part of the minimum flight crew (established under § 25.1523), the airplane must have a flight engineer station located and arranged so that the flight crewmembers can perform their func-

## 14 CFR Ch. I (1–14 Edition)

tions efficiently and without interfering with each other.

[Doc. No. 5066, 29 FR 18291, Dec. 24, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 25–46, 43 FR 50596, Oct. 30, 1978]

### § 25.779 Motion and effect of cockpit controls.

Cockpit controls must be designed so that they operate in accordance with the following movement and actuation:

(a) Aerodynamic controls:

(1) *Primary.*

Controls	Motion and effect
Aileron .....	Right (clockwise) for right wing down.
Elevator .....	Rearward for nose up.
Rudder .....	Right pedal forward for nose right.

(2) *Secondary.*

Controls	Motion and effect
Flaps (or auxiliary lift devices).	Forward for flaps up; rearward for flaps down.
Trim tabs (or equivalent).	Rotate to produce similar rotation of the airplane about an axis parallel to the axis of the control.

(b) Powerplant and auxiliary controls:

(1) *Powerplant.*

Controls	Motion and effect
Power or thrust .....	Forward to increase forward thrust and rearward to increase rearward thrust.
Propellers .....	Forward to increase rpm.
Mixture .....	Forward or upward for rich.
Carburetor air heat .....	Forward or upward for cold.
Supercharger .....	Forward or upward for low blower. For turbosuperchargers, forward, upward, or clockwise, to increase pressure.

(2) *Auxiliary.*

Controls	Motion and effect
Landing gear .....	Down to extend.

[Doc. No. 5066, 29 FR 18291, Dec. 24, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 25–72, 55 FR 29778, July 20, 1990]

### § 25.781 Cockpit control knob shape.

Cockpit control knobs must conform to the general shapes (but not necessarily the exact sizes or specific proportions) in the following figure: